OUTRAGES AGAINST MR. VAN BOKKELEN. HIS UNJUST IMPRISONMENT AND HORRIBLE TREAT-

MENT BY THE HAYTIENS. William K. Van Bokkelen, who reached Philadelphia from Hayti on Friday, arrived at his home Philadelphia from Hayti on Friday, arrived at his home in Clinton-ave. Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was in a weak state, and his emaciated form told plainer than words could what had been the effects of seventeen months of close confinement in a Haytien dungeon, with not even the ordinary decencies of a criminal prison allowed him. When asked about his experiences by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening he expressed doubts as to his being strong enough to talk satisfactorily on the topic of his imprisonment and subsequent release. He con-

sted, however, after some hesitation, and said:
"I want the matter put correctly to the public, and "I want the matter put correctly to the public, and right here let me say, that the statements made by The World and The Herald are gross misrepressuations, and erroneous in almost every detail. They represent me as imprisoned for debt as an ordinary criminal, while in reality such was not the case at all. Some of them have called me a Haytten because, as a Consul for that country to this one, they could not see how I could be anything else. Now, the Constitution of Hayti especially states that the American Consul for that country shall be an American. This many people Cou't seem to understand, and consequently they have got the matter exists."

if was necessary for him to refresh himself with a glass of water and to rest several minutes. He then continued: "It was in March, 1884, that I was first artifued: "It was in March, 1884, that I was first artifued: "It was in March, 1884, that I was first artifued: "It was in March, 1884, that I was first artifued: "It was in March, 1884, that I was first artifued: "It was then doing an immense business on the related I was then doing an immense business on the related as a broker. When the new Government came in they, of course, declared all business transactions with the previous Government until and void. The atterney on the island for Toplitz & Co., of New-York, with whom I was transacting business, ordered my arrest immediately upon the advent of the new Government on his own responsibility. The Eherifs took me before a judge to be tried. Now, the laws of Hayti provide that no man can be sent to prison unless the Attorney-General certifies that the charges against him are all correct, and he puts his signature and stamp upon the official papers. Having been connected with the Haytien Government for many years, I was perfectly aware of this, and demanded of the judge the privilege of seeing the official papers which would give them the right to send me to brison. But as soon as he discovered that I was an American he sail: "That makes no difference, blank you, go to jail." I did go. They took me to the prison, and there I waited seventeen days before I was allowed to have a hearing before the assembled judges, or court, as they call it. When I was brought up before them they declared the former sentonce null and void. My creditors were also brought before me, and they declared the former sentonce null and void. My creditors were also brought before me, and they declared the former sentonce null and void. My creditors were also brought before me, and they declared the fertile and monts that I owed them. But Just here the Haytiens themselves, who hate was necessary for him to refresh himself with a glass

made for the payment of all amounts that I owed them. Instead, I had enough to doubly pay them what they plaimed.

"But just here the Haytiens themselves, who hate Americans as well as Englishmen, came in and demanded that I should be sent back to jail on precaution. That is I must stay there until I was proved not guilty, condemned or let go. There was, consequently, for me pa alternative but to accept my fate for the present and go back to prison. When I came out again from that dungeon it was seventeen months later. I went in a strong robust man, and came out the complete wreck that you see I am. The American Minister to Hayti did the best he could to secure my release, and Secretary Frelinghuysen seemed to take an interest in me that I could never understand. When I was finally trought before the American legation, and told that I was at liberty to go when I pleased, my health was runed as well as my basiness. My only prospects were to come home, and press my demand, through the American Government, that the Hay tien authorities should pay me for the seventeen months that I was imprisoned after they had recognized me as an American clitzen. Sections 6 and 9, of the treaty of 1864 make an American when in that country the same as a Haytien before the law, and enlitted to the same privileges.

"They have another American, Mr. Demara, down there now, illegally imprisoned, and three Englishmen. But the English Government is prepared to take decided action in the matter, unless the prisoners are released or proved guilty of the charges, as there are several English men-of-war stationed right near Port-au-Prince. The American Government needs to make some treaty by which it can protect its citizens and property on the Island. At present Americans have no protection whatever there." Mr. Van Bokkelen's description of the prison, in which

Mr. Van Bokkelen's description of the prison, in which he was confined, revealed a most shocking state of things. Eaco prisoner was compelled to buy his own food and drink. The narrow cells and no protection from the broiling sun, and some dozen or more swine were allowed free range of the whole prison. The stench arising from the place was sufficient to cause the most malignant diseases. Prisoners were horribly butchered and multilated right before his eyes. Their entrails were cut out while they were still alive and afterward were allowed to putrity in the open court, and no attempts were made to clean the place, save when a welcome rain fell.

should take the nomination and carry the State. He ould be a formidable candidate, indeed. His only anger will be in the mistakes he might make as Gov-nor. He certainly ought to get along without making

many."
"Your choice for President is an Illinois man !"
"Certainly. I am for John A. Logan."
"Is there not some talk of the old ticket being reBominated!" Bominated?"
"I see no prospect of that coming about. The General would oppose it beyond all question, because, as we all know, he would like to head the ticket."

MR. BEATTIE THINKS ENOUGH HAS BEEN SAID. There were no developments of interest yesterday in Civil Service matters at the Custom House. The new regulations provide that the Board of Examiners shall hereafter consist of eight persons instead of six as heretofore. Of the old board Messrs. Comstock and Babcock remain. The places of those who have resigned, their resignations to take effect when their suc cessors are appointed, will be filled by appointments from the staffs of the various departments. Arthur Berry is pretty certain to be one of the new appointees. The Collector yesterday sent in the names of two examiners, but declined to make public the names until they had been acted on by the Civil Service Commission. The remaining four have not yet been determined upon. Surveyor Beattle was asked yesterday if he wished to say anything concerning his differences with Dorman B. Eaton on the composition of the Examining Board. He replied that he thought enough had been said for the present. He had given his opinion of the matter at length. He had not always been correctly reported. He wished to say, however, that he strongly favored Civil Service, although he could not entirely acree with some of the methods which had prevailed. His sole object was to run his department in the way best calculated to promote the interests of the Government. Berry is pretty certain to be one of the new appointees

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S FIRST SERMON. The following letter of Mr. Beecher, relative

The following letter of Mr. Beecher, relative to his first sermon preached in Plymouth Charch, will be published in The Brooklyn Magazine for September:

PERKSKILL, N. Y., Ang. 18, 1885.

My Drar Sir: The account which you send of my "first sermon" is more nearly true than most stories of me. My brother George wished to be away a Sunday and I was requested by him to supply his publit. Text, sermon, and all attendant circumstances are gone from may memory, except the greenness—no doubt of that.

My carliest remembered address was given at Brattlebore, Vt., on temperance, when I was in my jumor year at Amherst College. But my carliest remembered sermons were at Nortboridge, Mass., where I taucht sehool for three months, in 1831. I conducted conference meetings simost every night, and a temperance address at Upton, Mass., when "Old Father Wood" was pastor, and in his church. In the winter of 1832 I taught in Hopkinton, Mass., and carried on revival meetings every night and preached on Sundays. The people were plain and simple, and liked the effusions. During the winter of 1833, I again taught school at Northbridge, and made a formal sermon in a chapel over the new store built by the Mossrs. Whitins. Thenee I went to Lance Seminary, near Cincinnati, and occasionally preached in small places. When in 1837 I was ready to leave the seninary, I went over to Covington, Ky., and preached in the Presbyterian Church for several Sundays and expected to form a church there and remain; but a call from Lawronceburg, Ind., was made, and I was soon extind there for two years and over. Thence to Indianapolis for eight years, and in October, 1847. I came to Brooklyn. I have been preaching over fifty years. My next call and settlement will probably be in Greon wood. Mr. Edward W. Bok, Brooklyn.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, Brooklyn.

TWO CHARLATANS IN COURT.

" Drs." J. Matthew Shea and Elwin Powell were brought before Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterwere brought before Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yester-day, the charges against them being that they are not registered as physicians or surgeons with the Health Department as required by the Santiary Cond. They were entangled in the meshes of the law by Detective-Syrgeant John Rail, who clipped two advertisements from a Brooklyn newspaper. One was the advertisement of "Dr." Sinsa, of 512 Fuiton-st. Brooklyn, who pretends to be a clairyoyant and offers to tell the names of deal and living friends, whom and when one will marry, business journeys, lawantes, alseent frients, or anything one wishes to know; togive sure help in all cases, and cure diseases, or no pay. All for from fifty cents to \$1.

The detective paid \$1 and got about 159 pills, of which

SPOILED BY A BAD GRIP.

MISHAPS AT THE CABLE ROAD TRIAL. BANDS PLAY AND PEOPLE CHEER, BUT THE CARS

FAIL TO MOVE-SIX MILES IN THREE HOURS. The inhabitants of Harlem and the upper wards of the city turned out to witness the public trial of the Tenth Avenue Cable Road yesterday afternoon. Manhattanville has rarely had an occurrence of greater importance in its history. The Third Avenue Rallroad Company, which built the cable road, issued several hun-dred invitations, including city and State officials, to witness the trial. Those who were not invited, numbering thousands, crowded around the station at Tenth-ave. and One-hundred-and thirtieth-st., until the street was blocked with people and vehicles. The road starting at Manhattanville, climbs up Washington Heights and passes through Carn ansville and beyond High Bridge to One-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-st., a distance of three miles. The trial was to take place at 4 p. m., but the six miles of cable had been started in the morning and kept running all day. Eight cars had been prepared for the invited guests. President Lyon assured every one that the success was fixed and the road would be opened to the public on Monday morning. Vice-President Henry Hart and Maltby G. Lane were confident that the cable road would do what the Third Avenue road did in building up Harlem. The cars were filled with the invited guests and two bands of music, one of the bands com-posed of boys from the Juvenile Asylum, at One-hun-

dred and fifty-fifth-st.

When the grips had been adjusted a signal was given to tighten them. The bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd shouted, but the train did not Banner "and the crowd shouted, but the train did not move. It required some time to find the trouble, but when it was found the signal was again given. The crowd shouted again, the bands played and the train moved forward a block and stopped. A third trial was more successful. When the cars moved forward amouthly and the music sounded, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Women and girls waved handkerchiefs from windows, men shouted themselves hoarse, and the ragged urchins danced in the street as if they were mad. The president and the directors raised their hats, smiled and bowed on all sides—when suddenly the train stopped again and all efforts to move it were useless. The grips refused to hold. At this point the bill at Washington Heights has a grade of seven feet in a bundred, and after repeated trials it was found that the cable could not 'pull the heavily-loaded train to the top. The directors' car then moved on alone, followed at a short interval by four more cars, and a team of eight horses drew the remainder. Then the procession moved steadily forward into the study and attricts of the upper wards. All along the route the population had, assembled to see it pass. Young women waved their hands from the cottages, and old men and women shook their aprons and canes at it from the shoutes. At the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 500 boys in gray suits cheered it; the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum were waiting in a row and sang to it; several hundred girls in pluk dresses at the duvenile Asylum shouted and waved their hands at it. At Carmans file the whole population was on the street and it e cars passed through a gauntiet of firecrackers. A bouquet were presented to Engineer Miller by some of the people of the tillage. The road passes in front of the "Grange," the country residence of Alexander Hamilton, and a short distance beyond the old home jof Madame Jumel and the entrance to High Bridge Park. Streets are ent across the road and graded at intervals and new buildings show where New York is already reachi move. It required some time to find the trouble, but when it was found the signal was again given. The

THE FOREIGN MAIL.

GOSSIP ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

From Mr. Labouchere's Truth (London),
THE ROYAL PLATE. - A large amount of very were cuit out while they were still alive and afterward were allowed to putrify in the open court, and no attempts were made to clean the place, save when a welcome rain fell.

FAVORING LOGAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on Interstate Commerce, which has been in session at Saratoga, arrived in the city yesterday. He said to a Tribuxe reporter that the committee would conclude its work of taking testimony by visiting Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Atlanta, and possibly other Southern points. While the South has had no such railroad experience as the North, it is thought that it may be able to throw some light on the needs of undeveloped territory in the matter of interstate laws and regulations for commerce. Mr Cullom denied the published statoment that the committee had already formulated a report. This could not be done until all the testimony is in. Chatting about politics, Senator Cullom said that he had seen enough at Saratoga to convince him that the Republicans can carry New-York.

"The trouble seems to be to get a candidate," he said.
"Mr. Evarts will not run, I am told. I wouldn't if I were in his place. He has a great opportunity in the Senate. I don't thick Morton will be nominated, becams the elements that got to nominate Mr. Evarts of the said that the country of the recommendation of the clements that got the place. He has a great opportunity in the Senate. I don't thick Morton will be nominated, becams the elements that got to nominate Mr. Evarts of the said that the country is of an allowed it to be taken to Osborne from Windsor Castle for the Royal pelate was sent to Osborne from Windsor Castle for the Royal wedding. The necessity obringing every valuable plate was sent to Osborne from Windsor Castle for the Royal wedding. The necessity obringing every valuable plate was sent to Osborne from Windsor Castle for the Royal wedding. The necessity obringing every valuable plate was sent to Osborne from Windsor Castle for the Royal wedding. The n

From The Whitehall Review. (London.)

LORD HOUGHTON'S BOOKS.—The late Lord Houghton had during his leng life been a very diligent collector of rare books and old follos, with the result that he died possessed of one of the finest libraries in England. One of his cherished possessions was a copy of Congreve's works presented by the poet himself to Sarah, Duchess of Mariborough, the wife of the great duke. The capy is a fine one, large paper, and in old red morocco, with a dated "inscription in each column in Sarah's own handwriting, recording their presentation to her in 1710 by the great dramatist. This rare copy was picked up at a book sale by Lord Houghton for six guineas. He bought largely and with discrimination in the "good old times," when three guineas was thought a liberal price for a first edition of "Paradise Lost," with the result that his shelves were tich in enoice editions acquired at what would nowadays be considered a very small cost. Collectors of old books who are looking forward with keen anticipation to a dispersal of this notable library in the next art season may, however, have to look in valn.

Making Fun of Halifax.—The career of

Making Fun of Halifax.—The career of Lord Halifax was not a very remarkable one, and it was often open to adverse criticism. Mr. Grant Duff once kindly remarked of Lord Halifax, who was then Sir Charles Wood, that he was a statesman whem nature had deprived of articulate speech—a remark which will serve to show that the amenities of Parliamentary life are no more remarkable now tian they were years ago. Mr. Bright, on another occasion, in the House of Commons, spoke of a speech by Sir Charles Wood, and said that "the hon, gentleman had said some good things in his speech, because, he added, "it would be impossible for any man to speak so long as the han gentleman had spoken without saying some good things." Perhaps, however, the wittlest thing that was ever said at Lord Halifax's expense was written by a living English journalist, who, when Sir Charles Wood adopted unto himself the famous name of Halifax, paraphrased in genuously a well-known passage from Cicero. Cleero on one occasion seeing his son in-law, Dolabella, coming toward him in elaborate military accontrement, inquired of a companion. "Who has tied Dolabella to that hig sword!" In the same spirit the humorous journalist asked: "Who has tied Sir Charles Wood to that a stately name of Halifax!" MAKING FUN OF HALIFAX .- The career of

From Life (London).

LORD COLERIDGE'S WEDDING. - Would you be surprised to bear that Lord Coleridge has not married? He and Miss Amy Lawford managed to keep their intentions remarkably quiet, and even now no particulars are forthcoming. But tot nord tout as sait, and I suppose we shall soon have full details. Miss Mary Anderson is very sorry, but says that she cannot cry. Lady Coleridge has been described variously as a native of many countries, and one imaginative London correspondent has circulated a story to the effect that the acquaintance between Lord Coleridge and his bride 'began with their meeting on board the steamer in which he returned from New-York." This is pure romance: as a matter of fact, Lord Coleridge did not choose his wife haphazard. He first met her in New-York, soon after his arrival, and before he left the States they were engaged to be married. Lady Coleridge brings a good round fortune to her husband.

NATALLE OF SERVIA.—Through her paternal

NATALIE OF SERVIA.—Through her paternal grandmother, Madame Balsa, the Queen of Servia is descended from one of the most remarkable families in Europe. Historical research has proved beyond doubt that the Roumanian Balsas are direct descendants of the Servian Balsas, who were in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries railing princes of Montenegro and North Albania. The Servian Balsas were a branch of the Provencal family of Lee Baulx, of which several members accompanied Charles I of Anjou to the conquest of Naples, and established themselves there under the name of Balza, whilst some of their numerons representatives crossed the Adriatic to Servia, where at that time Heiene de Courtnay was the Queen. The Provencal Baulx were pre-eminently distinguished for love of poetry. Some were themselves poets, and many a troubadour has sung of the wit and beauty of their women and of the generoaity and valor of their men. Adelais de Baulx was sung by the famous troubadour Pierre Vidal, and Laurette and Phanette de Baulx inspired some of the most beautiful of the troubadour lays. Petrarch's Laura was hirself a descendant on one side at least of the Provencial Les Baulx. The picturesque ruins of the old Castle le Baux are still to be seen in the neighborhood of Arles.

Queen Natalie of Servia has inherited, with the traditional beauty of the des Baulx women, their wit and thorir religious fervor. Her Majesty has had the good fortune to be educated by an Laulish lady, and, as a consequence, speaks English fluently, and has imbibled what some people call "Engish notions"—viz., she is indefatigable in all sorts of charitable works; educates or phans; helps poor women; supports schools, and encourages national literature and industry. In fact, almost all charitable linsitutions of Servia are under her special protections. But even in recreations she ovinces her English taste, having a passion for garden parties, including croquet and lawn tennis. NATALIE OF SERVIA .- Through her paternal

"goes about doing good," she is beloved by all plasses of her people.

The merit of tracing the family history of the Balsas belongs to the Servian Envoy in this country, and to Mme. Mijntovich, his wife, an accomplished lady of English birth, who, among other things, has published some successful English translations of Servian epic poetry. The French ancestors of the Balsas had a pedigree geing back to the King Balthazar who came to Betitheism, and a star is the principal device in their coat-of-arms. In this connection it may be worthy of mention that the distinctive title of Slav, and notably Russian, sovereigns—Czar—has been wrongly identified with Carsar. The word occurs, on the contrary, in Balthazar and Belshazzar, as well as in the names of many other Babylonian kings, and is of Accadian, that is, Toranian origin. The Russians adopted the title from the Tartars, and the Southern Slavs perhaps from the Bulgars, likewise of Turanian race. As regards the name Balsas, it may not be unit-teresting to mention that there is a tributary King Balasu—the Beleays of the Greeks—spoken of in Babylonian history.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOVERNOR FENTON. SERVICES AT HIS HOME-THE BURIAL IN LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 29.—The funeral of Reu-ben E. Fenton, which took place here to-day, was uniben E. Fenton, which took place here to-day, was universally observed, all stores and manufactories being closed during the afternoon. Never have business places been so generally and so elaborately draped as to-day, business streets presenting an unbroken succession of mourning emblems. The body, which looked natural, lay in state at his home during the morning. natural, lay in state at his nome during the morands, and was viewed by hundreds of his townsmen and friends from abroad. The coffin containing the b. Jy was placed in the drawing room; at either end stood a soldier of the Fenton Guards. About the apartment were grouped numerous floral offerings. A great number of people assembled at the house in the afternoon to listen to the services, which were simple and impressive. The chant "Let Me Know the Number of My Days" was feelingly sung by the choir of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Appropriate selections from the Scriptures, were then read by the Rev. W. J. Erdinan, of Jamestown. After the choir had chanted the Lord's Prayer the Rev. John Peale, paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, delivered the memorial address, speaking in feeling terms of the acquaintance of thirty-five years he had had enjoyed with the dead man. His kindness of heart, charitableness and benevo-

or thirty-five years he had had enjoyed with the deaching. In this kindness of heart, charitableness and benovolence were eloquently portrayed. At the close of the address "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was sung by the choir, and after prayer by Mr. Peale, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. Sidney Dealey, rector of St. Luke's Church.

The coffin was then borne to the hearse by Generals E. A. Merritt, E. Marvin and G. W. Palmer, H. C. Lake, Jerome Preston, and John T. Wilson. Among the honorary pall-bearers were G. A. Grow, General R. L. Howard, Judge George Harker, Norman M. Allen and G. W. Schonield. Five of the pall-bearers were on the staff of Mr. Fenton when he was Governor of the State. The line formed and marched to Lake View Cemetery, nearly a mile distant, through streets filled with mouraing fellow-citizens. The coffin was borne in a hearse drawn by four gray horses led by colored grooms and surrounded by the Fenton Guards in a hollow square. Carriaces followed containing friends and relatives. Civic bodies, Grand Army of the Republic posts, Sons of Veterans and Oud Fellows all participated in the procession. At the cemetery the services were short and impressive. Governor Hill, accompanied by Colonel L. W. Gillett, his military secretary, Colonel J. S. McEvan, Assistant Adjutant-General, and A. G. B. Rich, attended the funeral.

DELEGATES FOR GOVERNOR HILL. CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES FOR THE GOV-

ERNOR-PRAISE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION. ELMIRA, Aug. 29,-The first gun, so to speak, was fired for Governor Hill in this county to-day by the selection of Hill delegates to the State Convention. Caucuses were held in the various voting precincts last night, and no efforts were made to defeat the tickets night, and no efforts were made to deleast the fideacts favorable to the Governor. The primaries were slimly attended, and general apathy seemed to control the forces. The County Convention, as usual, was held at North Elmira, and was called to order at 2 o'clock. J. R. Lowe, presided, and made a speech of thanks, James H. Costello, Simon Kelly, P. J. Neagle and Louis Duhl were selected as delegates to the State Louis Duhl were selected as delegates to the State Convention. After the selection of Senatorial delegates, resolutions approving the National and State Administrations were adopted, and Governor Hill's nomination was strongly recommended.

WATKINS, Aug. 29.—At the Schuyler County Democratic Convention, held to-day, Dr. J. F. Barnes, Samuel Brown and Adrian Tuttle were elected delegates to the State County.

to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted ndorsing the National Administration and declaring indorsing the National Administration and declaring "that the Democracy of Schuyler County, taking pride in his past record and believing that no stronger candidate can be presented to the voters of New-York, do heroby instruct our delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of the Hon. David B. Hill for Governor, and also to use all reasonable influence to impress the delegates from the other counties with this unanimous opinion expressed by the Schuyler County Democracy in convention assembled."

COMING OUT FOR GENERAL CARR. BINGHAMTON, Aug. 29 (Special) .- The Binghamton Daily Republican, the largest Republican news paper in this part of the State, came out this morning in a long and strong editorial entitled "General Carr for

Governor," in which it says:

The General Carr boom for Governor began a year ago, and, to some extent, two years ago, when he proved his excellent running qualities for the third time. If the party has done well by General Carr he has certainly done well by the party. His position with the people is absolutely unassailable, and every candidate and his friend and every saliable, and every canning and an in Friend and corpoponent knows that it would be folly and madness toundertake to assail him. Several names have been brought
forward, more or less prominently, including the names of
Evarts, Morton, Andrews, Davenport, Hogers and
Derace, but they have not been in a feeling of hostility
to General Carr. New recruits to the party will be
pieased, with General Carr. They are the men who have
swelled his majority for Secretary of State. No man
stands better with the old Republicans. It looks here as
if General Carr would be the man to conduct Governor
Hill from the Gubernatorial chair.

A REMARKABLE COUNTRY POSTMASTER.

THE MAN'S SLOUGHY APPEARANCE.
Post Office Inspector Bassett in his rounds of inves

tigation recently examined the post office at Mansfield, a little village in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. The office has been in charge of John J. Hall, who has been the postmaster for six months and previously acted for his brother, the former postmaster, who was sick much of the time. The office was in the front room of 'a dilapidated farm house, in which the postmester, though the owner of a large farm, lives. The Inspector found heaps of old papers in the room, and in examining one of them found about fifty undelivered letters which of them found about fifty underlivered letters which had been received at various times in the last nine years. Some of them had been opened, but most of them were in the condition In which they had been received. One was directed to Mansfield, Mich., and had gone satray. The postal regulations require that all latters not delivered in sixty days shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, but this regulation had apparently never been compiled with. The Inspector called the postmaster's attention to some of the letters that had been torn open, one of them bearing a foreign postage stamp.

ing a foreign postage stamp.

"Oh, that's only a foreign letter," said the postmaster carelessly.

"Yes," said the Inspector, "that's the way we
always treat foreign letters in New-York; tear them

always treat foreign letters in New-York; tear them in two."

The Inspector selected a letter addressed to M. S. French, postmarked at New-York on February 19, as a subject for a complaint for delaying the mails. Inspector Bassett on his return to this city obtained a warrant for the arrest of Postmaster Hall, and Deputy Marshal Jeffreys went to Mansfield to serve the warrant on Friday evening. The postmaster is a bright-eyed, but peculiar-looking old farmer, with a striking carelesaness of appearance and manner of living. His trousers stepped half way between his knees and his rough cowhide boots had fallen down over his ankles, leaving the calf of the leg exposed, and his costume was otherwise peculiar. The deputy marshal suggested that the costume might excite surprise in New York. The postmaster was grateful for the hint, and stopped at a village store and procured more suitable clothing. He excited some amusement by his quaint remarks when taken before Commissioner Griffith yesterday. He had brought a bondsman, Platt J. Benson, with him, and was released on bail.

PENSION AGENT NORRIS'S STATEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 .- In reference to a dispatch from Washington last night an Associated Press reporter called upon A. Wilson Norris, late pension agent in this city, to-day, and obtained from him a copy of a letter which he had just transmitted to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington.

Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington. The letter is as follows:

Six: In this morning's newspapers there is a statement authorized by you in relation to my accounts as the late pension agent in this city. I write to say that I never received any communication from your office in regard to my June account until that dated August 25 and received at this office Wednesday last. In a reply to an official letter now on nie in the pension office in this city, I was informed by your office that forty days were allowed for making up the extraordinary accounts in the months of March, June, September and December, and in certain emergencies upon request, still further time would be given. Owing to the necessity of providing a safe place for the custody of the eighteen to twenty thousand vouchers embraced in the June account, I was made to remove the vouchers from the vaults of the Pension Office until about July 20. Since then my cierkshave been steady at work abstracting the account, and within a short time it will be in your hands, and the balance now in the United States. Treasury to my credit as pension agent will be covered back into the Treasury. Under these circumstances i treat you will do me the Justice to make public another statement, in correction of the one above alluded to, which exhibits me to the world, if you are correctly queted therein, as a technical embezzier and defaulter, when as you know I could not draw a dollar of this balance under any circumstances.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT

ITS HEAVY LABORS AND EXPENSES. WHAT COUNSEL CRESWELL SAYS OF THE CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE—A DEFENCE TO BE FILED.

[BT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The readers of Democratic and Magwamp newspapers just now are ex-pected to hold up their hands in holy horror at the terrible revelations of "swindling," "rottenness," "peculation," "fraud," etc., in the Court of Commis-sioners of Alabama Claims, which The New-York Exening Post calls " a sort of appendage to fashionable society at the National Capital." The officers and clerks, according to the same newspaper, are "personal and political favorites" who have "devoted their chief energies to favorites "who have "devoted their chief energies to deterring decisions and preserving their own sinecure positions as long as there was any hope of the money holding out." The gist of the charges—which are based upon the assertions of a lawyer who is or was the attorney for a great many of the claimants before the tribunal—is that the court has authorized the employment of a large number of special attorneys, clerks, etc., in violation of the law and that their salaries have been illegally paid out of the public treasury; or, in other words, that a large number of persons have been employed in violation of law and paid large sums of money for doing nothing. The gross amount of the "peculations" is variously estimated by Democratic newspapers at from \$200,000 to double that sum. The counsel for the United States before the court is ex-Postsel for the United States before the court is ex-Post master-General Creswell, who held the same position before the original tribunal from 1874 to 1877 and is therefore thoroughly familiar with the whole subject of the powers and duties of the court well as with the importance and intricacy of the litiga-tion with which it has to deal. In response to some inquiries by a Tribune correspondent to-day, Mr. Creswell "I presume that the court will soon submit a formal

reply to the objections raised by the Controller and his advisers, and that I do not wish to forestall. I will say, however, that there is not a shadow of doubt respecting the authority of the court to incur and pay the expenses now in controversy, all of which were absolutely necessary. Like expenses were incurred and paid for by the original court, and the accounts therefor were audited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury The present court is acting under the same law as to the payment of salaries and other necessary expenses that governed the tribunal established by the act of 1874. That court was in existence nearly three years, and this one was organized on July 13, 1882. For about six years, therefore, the expenses of the court have been paid and its accounts audited and allowed by both the State and Treasury Departments. So much I can properly say regarding the partments. So much I can properly say regarding the aufficiency of the authority possessed by the court to incur and pay the expenses necessary to enable it to exercise its functions. I can say also that if the construction given to the law by Controller Durham is to stand, it will be nearly equivalent to suspending the functions of the court altogether."
"Will you give some idea of the magnitude of the

business before the court, and of the necessity for the employment of special counsel, experts, clerks, etc!" "Yes. The law which re-established the court three years ago greatly increased the scope of its jurisliction and added to the multiplicity and intricacy of the details of litigation before it. Claims were divided into two classes—first, those resulting directly from damage done by Confederate cruisers, and second, claims for th payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents or individuals. Claimants were given six months in which to prepare and file their pressure within that period there were filed 1.802 claims of the first class, amounting to \$10,865,448, and .4,149 claims of the second-class, amounting to \$17,186,548, making an aggregate of 5,751

to \$17,186,548, making an aggregate of 5,751 claims, amounting to \$28,061,996. Between July 13, 1582. and Angust 14, 1885, 1,573 cases of the first class and 2,712 cases of the second class were prepared and submitted to the Court. In the same period the number of claims disposed of by dismissal and judgment was as follows: 1,573 claims of the first class, amounting to \$9,691,076, of which \$2,148,110 were allowed, and 2,692 claims of the second class, amounting to \$10,683,761, of which \$7,537,717 were allowed. The total number of cases dismissed was 440, aggregating \$2,394,079. The number of judgments rendered by the Court was 3,825, the number of cases certified to the Secretary of State was 1,332, in 998 of which insignent was rendered for claimants and in 344 for the United States. These were all cases of the first class. The total amount of judgment, principal and interest, was \$3,338,420. The number of saparate judgments in the cases certified to the Secretary of State was 1,706. "There resumin to be submitted for trial twenty-nine claims of the first class and 1,437 claims of the second class. The preparation and trial of claims of the second class, in the review of men who are experts in insurance accounts and familiar with the insurance methods, not only of marine insurance companies, but of canse invoice a vast number of important and intricate details, and the service of men who are experts in insurance accounts and familiar with the insurance methods, not only of marine insurance companies, but of merchants doing business with them are absolutely necessary. In a single case tried not long ago there were 1,500 separate items, each of which had to be carefully scanned and submitted to the test of expertance of the propagation of the cases, testimony in support of the claims was taken by elaimants not only in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and other commercial cities of the United States, but also in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America and in most of the commercial cities of Europe. It was absolutely necessary, of course, in order to protect the Government from fraud, to have a fovernment representative present at the taking of testimony in all places and countries mentioned; otherwise, the court would have had before it smort the experts uncentradicted and unsifted testimory the experts uncentradicted and unsifted testimory the experts uncentradicted and unsifted testimory the experts uncentradicted.

would have been impossible to prevent fraud. Men employed as special counsel to be present at the taking of testimenty were paid by the day and only for the time during which they were actually engaged. The Court has been most careful in that respect, and the allowances to special counsel have not been too liberal. The petitions, briefs and testimenty have come in at the rate of thousands of manuscript pages every day. The printing of these papers has been indispensable, because otherwise it would have been simply impossible to examine them with the necessary care. The printed petitions alone make fifty-eight fat volumes.

"It should be borne in mind that the act re-establishing the Court limited its duration to two years. At the expiration of that period the time was extended to December 31, 1885. It has, therefore, been necessary to expedite the business of the Court as much as practicable, with a due regard to the interests of both the claimants and the Government. The expenses, while they may seem large to persons of inexperience, ought to be considered in relation to the magnitude of the interests involved and to the time in which the Court was required to conclude that slabor. I may add that other tribunals of the same sort—the Southern Claims Commission, the French-American Commission, and others—all incurred the same kind of expenditures that the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has found becausary to incut. In some cases at least their expenditures were proportionately much greater than those of this libral in a for example, the French-American Claims Commission and cheessary to incut. In some cases at least their expenditures were proportionately much greater than those of this libral in Forexample, the French-American Claims Commission additional Forexample, the French-American Claims Commission additional Forexample, the French-American Claims Commission additional to exceeded \$300,000. Since the Court of Alabama Claims has re-established it has disposed of more than 4,000 claims, argengatin

A NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The Chinese Minister, Cheng Tsao Ju, who was stricken with paralysis im April, and who is still ill in New-York, has sent his resignation to the Chinese Government, and Chang Yin Huan has been appointed in his stead. ediately after his return to this country from Peru last

IMPERFECT IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- Omitting the statistics of immigration from Canada, by way of Detroit, Port Huron and Minnesota, the arrivals of immigrants in July, 1885, numbered 28,304, and for the first seven months of the year 218,178, a falling off of 4,468 for July and 58,512 for the seven months as compared with 1884. Of these immigrants 64,805 came from Great Britain and Ireland, 72,635 from Germany, 19,731 from Bohemia and Bungary, 13,027 from Poland, 21,849 from Sweden, 10,435 om Italy, 7,276 from Austria and 4,140 from Denmark. The statistics of Detroit, Port Huron and Minnemark. The statistics of Detroit, vol. As there is no law of Congress for the collection of statistics of immigration by railway cars and other land vehicles across our frontier," says the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, "it is foundimpracticable to enumerate the immigrants by railway, except at the ports of Detroit and Port Huron. The delay in ferrying the trains across the river at these points has to some extent facilitated the efforts of the collectors, while examining the bagage of passengers, to discriminate between mere passengers and bens fide immigrants, and in a measure enabled them to procure information as to the number and nationality of the latter. The statistics of immigration from the Dominion along the entire frontier being thus rendered very defective, it is deemed heat to suspend further publication of them until the subject can be investigated by a special agent of the Department, who has been detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and until a more effective system, either by means of law or otherwise, can be devised for an enumeration which shall be less incomplete and misleading and more worthy of confidence and official publication." sota are incomplete and inaccurate. "As there is no law and misleading and more worthy of confidence and cial publication."

SILVER PURCHASE.—The Treasury Department to-day Silver Forechase.—The Fressury Department to day purchased 230,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Mints. The bids received yesterday were rejected, and to-day's purchases were made on counter offers by the Department.

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS.—The Acting Secretary of

ALLEGED FILINGSTRIS.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the following telegram from the Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla., in regard to the reported filibustering expedition against Cuba: "Party reported to have sailed weensesday night on filibustering expedition has returned. Invostigation fails to show any violation of law, the party having merely been on a pleasure cruise to neighboring Keys."

CONTRAUTS AWARDED.—The contract for joiner work on the Court House at Poughkeepsie has been awarded to Moore & Co., of Syraouse, at \$7,238; and the contract for brick work on the Court House at Denver to Hayes & McGilvrey at \$22,330.

RATS IN THE MAIL.—The remnants of several letters were received at the Dead Letter Office to-day from Marion, Ind., with the following letter from the post-

SUPERINTENDENT OF AN INDIAN SCHOOL -- John Lee of Indians, has been appointed superintendent of the Forest Grove Industrial School, in Oregon, vice W. V. Coffin, removed.

CROW CREEK SETTLERS.—The period of time allowed CROW CREEK SETILERS.—The period of time allowed by the President in his proclamation for the settlers upon the Crow Creek lands, in Dakota, to vacate, expired more than a month ago, but no steps have been taken by the Government toward their foreible removal. Reports have been sent to Commissioner Atkins, to the effect that the whites have been laying claim to cattle belonging to the Indians, and these reports led to the issue to-day of instructions to Agent Gassman to remove all settlers and unauthorized persons at once from the reservation, and, if necessary, to call upon the commanding officer at the nearest military post for a force sufficient to effect their removal."

The FORT WORTH BANK RESUMES.—The Acting Control of the con

THE FORT WORTH BANK RESUMES .- The Acting Con roller of the Currency is informed that the City Na-ional Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., resumed business

DECEIVED BY A WEALTHY ITALIAN.

FINDING AFTER HIS DEATH THAT HE HAD ANOTHER WIFE IN ITALY.

The death of Pietro Mina on July 22 in Italy

has disclosed a state of affairs in his domestic relations which has aroused great interest in Tremont, Westchester County. Mr. Mina was the senior member of the firm of P. Mina & Co., No. 23 William-st, dealers in Italian goods, and he was worth about \$250,000. In the summer of 1974 Mina was introduced at Itner's Hotel to Miss Marie Fox, a young lady who lived with her brother, James Fox, an importer of linen, whose home was in Prospect-ave., Tremont. Mina and Miss Fox be-came friends at once, and on August 27 of the same year they agreed to get married. The young lady at his invitation went with him on the following Sunday to Odell's Hotel, in Eastchester, where he introduced her as his wife. From that time they lived togother as husband and wife. Soon afterward he purchased a handsome house at Prospectave, and One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st. The place contained more than an acre of ground and is situated in the pleasantest part of Tremont, known as Fairmount. The house was elaborately furnished. They lived there in a costly style, having horses, carriages, coachmen, footmen and many servants. About six weeks ago Mr. Mina sailed for Italy to be gone about a

weeks ago Mr. Mina sailed for Italy to be gone about a month on alleged important business. On July 22 he died but no information of the death reached Miss Fox until about six days ago. Then she heard of it through an employe of the firm, and an answer to a cable dispatch which she sent continued the report.

Miss Fox then, as the widow of Mr. Mina, went to the store to look after her husband's business, and there was met with the startling information that Mr. Mina has a wife and several children in Italy whom he had gone to visit and with whom he died. Miss Fox, who calls herself Mrs. Mina, then consulted Lawyer William Marshall. He took the case in hand yesterday by preparing an application to the Surrogate to have Mrs. Mina, or Miss Fox, claims that she made a nuptial contract with him in good faith and that the Italian woman must appear and prove her rights as a wife before she will surrender her claim.

OBITUARY. OTTO HEINEBRUCH.

Captain Otto Heinebruch, in command of the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, died of heart disease on her last voyage out. The Fulda left New-York case on her last voyage out. The Fulda left New-York on August 12, and on August 14 the captain, during a heavy fog, which lasted twenty-four hours, stood on the bridge. The next day he was taken rick, and died on August 16. Chief Officer Lupmer brought the Fulda into port. Captain Heinebruch was born in Germany and was about forty years old. He had been in the service of the North German Lloyds for eighteen years, of which time cleven years were spent as captain. He was formerly commander of the Main. He leaves a wife and two little children, who were on the Fulda when he died.

THR REV. T. B. ROMEYN.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn, for twenty years paster of the old First Reformed Church a Hackensack, N. J., had a stroke of paralysis at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and died four hours later. Dr. Romeyn was a descendant of a ministerial family. His father was the Rev. James V. Romeyn. His great-grandfather was licensed at Amsterdam about the middle of father was licensed at Amsterdam about the middle of the last century, and became a leader of the Reformed Church in Holland. His son, Theodore, was born in 1927, and graduated from Eutgers College in 1846, and from the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1849. He immediately secured a church at Blarvenbury, N. J., where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Hackensack and took charge of the First Reformed Church. He was an active member of the Board of For-eign Missions of the Reformed Church. He leaves a wife and a son, the former the daughter of the late Johnson Letson, of New-Brunswick.

EDGAR COWAN.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29 .- Ex-United States Senator Edgar Cowan died at his home at Greensburg. Penn., at 11:30 o'clock this morning after a lingering

Mr. Cowan was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 19, 1815. Thrown upon his own resurces at an early age he obtained a good education, graduating at Franklin College, Ohio, in 1839; was by turn a raftsman, boat builder, schoolmaster and student of medicine, finally devoting himself to the law, obtaining admission to the bar and begining practice at Greensburg. He was a Presidential elector in 1860 on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket; was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican, serving from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1867; was a delegate to the National Union Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. Senator Cowan was appointed by President Johnson in January, 1867, Minsier to Austria, but the Senate did not confirm the nomination.

FREDERICK GUZMAN. LONDON, Aug. 29 .- Frederick Guzman, the

planist, well known in the United States, is dead.

WILLIAM E. MILLETT BURIED. The funeral of William E. Millett, who died

in Brooklyn on Thursday, took place yesterday, and the body was taken to Orange for burial. Mr. Millett was born in Spruce st., New York, November 17, 1809, and he married a daughter of an old Knickerbocker. He kept a muste store in Broadway, between Thomas and Worth sts., from 1835 till 1865. Later he retired from series business.

MR. HIGNALUS SUSPICIOUS FALL. The jury impannelled by Coroner Menninger,

of Brooklyn, to investigate the death of George W. Hignall, vice-president of the Lee Avenue Skating Rink, who was killed by the breaking of a scaffolding on Wed-nesday, found yesterday that death resulted from com-pression of the brain, following a fracture of the skill, caused by the fall, and added: "We are unable to deter-mine whether the fall was the result of an accident or

mine whether the fall was the result of an accident or not."

John Rourke was assisting Mr. Hignall at the time of the fall, and escaped, he says, by swinging himself to the chandellors and then to the balcoay. After the fall it was discovered that Mr. Hignall's pocketbook, which he generally carried well filled, was empty, and that his watch was missing. Bourke was arrested on Thursday by detective Ennis, who found a pawn ticket for the watch in his pocket. At the inquest yesterday Hourke made contradictory statements, and was unable to expiain how the scaffold plank came to split lengthwise. It is supposed that the scaffold was arranged in such a manner that Mr. Hignall would tall from it when he stepped on a certain part.

MR GOLD'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY. The following advertisement was published

yesterday:

GOLD.—If you want \$400 while I am away Mr. Frederick Almy, 53 Leonard-st., will give it to you between B and 4 o'clock. He will deal with you in absolute good faith on the honor of a gentleman. You have nothing to fear and much to galu if you deal fairly and soon. But do stop your fooling, and prove that you have got the things.

G. L. P.

Frederick Almy is the head of a dry-goods firm. When yesterday :

seen in his counting-room yesterday by a Trinung re-porter he said that it was not his affair at ail. "I have the \$400," he added, "and it is at Mr. 'Gold's' disposa if he calls, but I can't say what the matter refers to.'

"I suppose you are not Mr. 'Gold'!" asked a gentlenan who sat near by. The reporter hastened to explain

that he had not that distinction.

"Well, if you are, speak right out, and take the money," the gentleman added, but the reporter said that he could not tell a lie and that not even for \$400 would he admit being Mr. "Gold."

THE WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- For New-England, fair weather followed by light local rains, variable winds generally southerly, stationary temperature, lower

parometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, light local rains, south erly winds, nearly statiocary temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. 12345678910121234567891011

30. The diagram sho we the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding indiagon. The irregular white the represents the oscillations by the moverny during times hours. The broken or dotted line receives the excellent in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at find min's phenomenous states.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Aug. 30-1 a. m .- Local rains fell yesterday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Upper Lake region, the Missouri Valley and the northern part of the Upper Mississippi Valley. In other slightly in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and

ITALIAN RAGS MUST BE DISINFECTED Commissioners of Emigration Platt and Nichole handed down their decision yesterday in the matter of the appeal of the swners of the cargo of old rags imported from Cataoia, Italy, in the Italian bark Fillippo, from the order of the Health Officer that they be cisinfected. The Commissioners aftern Dr. Smith's order from the order of the Health Officer that they be cis intected. The Commissioners affirm Dr. Smith's order. De Castro & Co., the counsel for the consignees, argued that the rags were not infected; that cholers cannot be communicated by old rags; that the cost of disinfection is too great; that, whether or not the rags in question contain the germs of Asiatic cholers, is not a matter that concerns the Health Officer of the port of New-York, as they are designed for Norwich, Conn., and that the rags cannot be properly disinfected at this port without patronising a monopoly for disinfecting by means of superheated steam.

AWARD TO AMERICAN INVENTORS. The International Inventions Exhibition, of

London, has awarded a medal to Warner Brothers, of this city, for the superiority of their Cornline for Cor

In a delicate condition derive great benefit from Speer's port wise. It is the most popular wine made for the aged and debilitated, also as a Communion Wine. Hotel Vendeme, and Broadway, conducted on the American plan superior accommodations for permanent and transfer to All spartments have private bath and toilet room. light, and siry diring, rooms on the minth floor.

Lundborg's Perfume, Ede Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia Lundborg's Perfume, Marechai Niel Box

Landberg's Perfume, Alpine Violet. Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley. How Inexpensive, and yet how effective is the great sultitute for sulphur Baths, Glenn's Sulphur Sorp. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Malaria prevented and thoroughly eradicated by Duff', Pure Malt Whiskey. Recommended by leading physicians sold by Druggists and Grocers.

MARRIED.

CLANCY-PRIAL On Tuesday. August 25, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by the Rev. R. J. Whyte, S. J. Thomas M. Clancy to Rose Prial, both of this city. DIED. BASSETT-On August 21, 1885, at 84 State-st., Brooklys Francis M. Bassett, a native of England.

Francis M. Bassett, a native of England.

BROWNING—Frederic Dennison, son-in-law of Henry R. Kunbardt, on the 25th inst., at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in his 22th year.

Funeral Monday, 31st inst., from his father's J. W. Browning's residence, at Buraside, Rhode Island.

BYFELD—On August 17, inst., Jame Byfeld.

Funeral on Sunday, 30th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Short, Woodlawn Heights, at 3 o'clock p. m.

CLAFLIN—Wilbur F. Claffin, brother of cr-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, August 27, at his residence, Hopkinton, Mass.

of Massachusetts, August 27, at his residence, Hopkinton, Mass.

Puneral on Monday next.

COX—At Brooklyn, August 26, 1885, Julia A. Cox, eldest daughter of the late John Cox.

Relatives and triends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 355 Henry-St., corner Amity-st., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Kindiy onli flowers.

EVANS—On Wednesday, the 26th, Edwin Irving. youngest son of Charles T, and Esther A. Evans. Funeral at the home of his parents, 441 West 23d-st., Mon-day, the 31st, at 10 a. m.

Hineral at the nome of mis parents, 411 West 230-31. Monday, the 31st, at 10 a.m.

HICKS—At Saratoga, N. Y., suddenly, Sixth day (Friday), 8th menth 25th, Catharine E. Hicks, relict of the late Robert T. Hicks.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 122 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Third day (Tuesday), 9th month, 1st, at 4 o'clock p. m.

K ECH—On Saturday, August 29, Elizabeth Young, wite of Alexander H. Keech.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 75 Jane-st. 10 Monday evening, 31st inst, at 7:30 o'clock.

ROMEYN—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., Saturday morning, August 29, 1855, the Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, D. D., in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

A.— Modeaman.

The largest and lowest priced first-class Dental Office in the City; over 3,000 square feet devoted to dental purposes; exceedingly fine full goin sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth and guaranteed; \$4, 57 and \$10; painless extracting with pure, fresh nitrous oxide or langthing gas (direct from the cylinder) improved method, hair price, and no charge winen stilled in tech are to be inserted. In this department a tady in attentiance. Teeth filled with gold \$1 upward. Teeth repaired in fifty minutes. Sets made while waiting, 502 and 514 3d-ave. Spicious and private entranca, first door below 3th-st. and 522 West 3tth-st. co. Sha-ava.

272 West 3tth-st.

Southeast cor. Sth-ave.

Southwest cor. 34th-st.

Special to the Public.

Owing to the constituty increasing demand for our CH (CAGO DRESSED BEEF) we have found it necessary to enlarge our facilities for the accommodation of our patrons in this city. Therefore, in addition to our Six Romizerators and Sales-Rooms now in operation, we have just completed three others, which will be opened for the reception and sale of our BEEF and MUTTON On. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1995.

They are located as follows:
NORTH RIVER BEEF COMPANY,
608 and 670 West 39th-st.

608 and 670 West 39th-st.
YORKVILLE BEEF COMPANY,
625 and 627 East 86th-st.
MORRISANIA BEEF COMPANY,
518 North 3d-ave., corper 148th-st.
We solicit the patronage of all Marketime and Dealers for
our various houses.
Chicago III.
G. F. & E. C. SWIFF. General Offices: Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass.

Everything in Homeopathy HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINARY SPECIFICS, WITCH HAZEL OIL, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINES, Medicine Cases, Pelicia, Sugar of Milk, &c.
MANUAL, bound in CLOTH and GOLD, Free, MANUAL, bound in CLOTH and GOLD, Free, MANUAL, bound in CLOTH and GOLD, Free, HANGACY, 109 Fulton-st. Only Branch Store, SES Stroadway, New York, H. N. Squire & Sons, Jewellers, 97 Pulson-st., N. Y. Diamond Ear-Rings matched, all sizes, Watches, our own make, \$10 to \$100. Starting Silverware, &c. Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Not. MEALIO. Hatter, announces to his customers and others that his Fall Styles are now ready, and wishes to call particular attention to his Butternut-Color still Hats.

others that his Fail Styles are now ready, and westing to Call particular attention to his Butternut-Color Stiff Hats.

M. F. A. L. I. O.,

416 Broadway, cor. Canalest.

OFFICE OF THE THIMD AVENUE RARROAD CO.,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1885.

ON and after AURIST II. curs will be run on the 120-FH STREET AND 10TH AVENUE CABLE LINE, to and frow the Elevated Station at 125-th st. and Stinave, across to and north on 10th ave., passing through Mankatawille, Carmanyille and Fort washington, sixo pussing the entrance to High Bridge and through to 186th st., and Fort Googo. Curs will be run at regular intervals to accommodate all travel. The 125th Street line of this company connects with and will brander passengers to and from too Cable Line. The 2d, 3d, 6th and 9th Avenue Elevated trains, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, Madson, 8th, 9th and Eonievaci and 8t. Nicholas Avenue's surface lines connect with the Cable Line at 125th-st.

Post Office Notice.

Post Office Notice.

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send dupident sof banking and commercial documents, betters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vesses available.

seis available.

Foreign mails for the week ending September 5 will close [FROMPILY in all cases) at this odice as forlows.

MONDAY—At I a. m. for the West Indies and St. Domingo, via St. Thomas and Barbados: for Brazil and the La Flafa countries, via Brazil, per s. s. Advance, via Newport News; at I p. m. for Brazil and the La Plafa countries, via Brazil, per s. s. Advance, via Newport News; at I p. m. for Brazil and the La Plafa countries, via Brazil, per s. s. Theresina, via Para and Pernambuco.

Duco.

TUES-DAY—At 10 a. m. for Progreso, Mexico, per s. s.,
Thornhill; at 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Guatemaia, per
a. s. Kate Carroll, via New-Ocisans.

WEDNES-DAY—At 8 s. m. for Europe, per s. s. Werra, via
Southampton and Bremen, at 9 a. m. for France direct,
per s. a. St. Germain, via Havre (letters must be directed, "per St. Germain, via Havre (letters must be directed, "per St. Germain," at 9 a. m. for New foundand,
per s. s. Portia; at 12 m. for Jamaica, St. Domingo, Central America and the South Pacific Ports, per s. Athos,
via Kingston detters for Mexico must be directed "per
Athos".

via Kingston detters for Mexico must be directed "per Athos".

THURSDAY—At 9 a. m. Europe, per s. s. Adriatic, via Queenstown detters for France, Germany, etc. must be directed "per Adriatic"; at 9 a. m for France, Germany, etc., per s. s. Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg dietters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Meripolan"; at 10 m. for Bremuda, per s. s. vinocer at 1 p. m. for Nassan, N. P., per s. s. Santiago: at 7:00 p. m. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per s. s. S. Otte. Via New-Oriems.

FillDAY—At 9 a. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halifax; at 1:30 p. m. for Porto dire direct, per s. s. Antilias.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Jamalea, st. Domingo, Central America and the South Pacific ports, per s. s. Edit Gedden, via Kingston; at 10:30 a. m. for Germany, etc., per s. s. Saller, via Rremen; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Servia, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, etc., must be directed "per lecridam"; at 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Electam, via Rotterdam (lotters must be directed "per lecridam"; at 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Rhynland, via 11 a. m. for Bigrom direct, per s. s. Sandarich Islands, per s. s. Alameda (via San Francisco) close here September "0 at 7 p. m. Mails for

direct, per s.s. Leervam, vis. at 11 s. m. for Belgium didirected "per Leerdam"); at 11 s. m. for Belgium diroct, per s. s. Rhymland, via Antwerp (letters must be
directed "per Rayunland").

Malis for the Sand such Islands, per s. s. Alameda (via San
Francisco) close here September 0 at 7 p. m. Malis for
Australia, New-Zealand, Fill and Samoan Islands, per s. s.
(ity of Sidney (via San Francisco) close here September
10 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of s. a Britannic,
with British mails for Australia). Mails for the Seciety
Islands, per steamer (via San Francisco) close here
September 224 at 7 p. m. Mails for Cube, by sail to
Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West,
Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption or their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON THE at SIGN Francisco on the day of saling of steamers are dispatched

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster. Post Office, New-York, N. Y., August 28, 1865. Trunses, Sew-York, N. Y., August 28, 1985.

Trunses, Enndagre and Straight-holders (patented) for
Ladiea Gentlessen and Children, to correct the farm. Eladtic Steckings. Lady attentance for ladies Correct treatment.

J.C. Schi NOTER, Manufacturer,

523 and 525 6th ave., between 31st and 52d sta., New-York,

Vine de Aleila.—A delicious, pure and healthy Spanie Table Wine, Recommended for persons of delicace health \$5 per case. Trial bottle, 50 cts. W. M. A. ZELI. 82 Wall-st. New-York. Religione Nonces.

Church of the Mely Trinity, Madison-sye. The Rev. WILBUR F. WATKINS, D. D., Reof-service, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the evening shert and free seats. Five Points ilouse of Industry, 155 Worth-st.

P. BAHNARD, Superintendent.—Service of Song, singing by
the children, very Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Dimations of clothing and shoes solicited.

St. Ignasius Church, 40th-at., terween 5th and 5th sveRev. ABTHUR RUTOHIR. Rector.—Services, Sunday, 1,
8, 10, 11 a. m.; daily 7 a. m.; holy days and Pridays,
7 and 10 a. m.

'The Peoples' Spiritual bleating, Miller's Arcanum Hall
54 Union Square.—Xediannistic exercises at 2015 p. m. c.
746 Svening, Cours, beeg, and terme.